

Machine Learning

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Computational intelligence is intended to give machines the ability to learn from what they can observe of the surrounding environment, and then act as a consequence of what they learned.

What do we mean by machine? Any man-made device or system of devices:

- ▶ Robots;
- ▶ Cars;
- ▶ Home appliances;
- ▶ The electrical grid;
- ▶ The communications systems;
- ▶ Medical systems;
- ▶ ...

In general, any thing that can hold a processor (computer) inside and that is wanted to be autonomous.

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- ▶ Learning can be viewed as a process where the input consists of any available **data**, from which **information** is extracted, and then **knowledge** is inferred from this information.

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OK, but how a machine can learn?

- ▶ They do not take decisions from OUR knowledge.
- ▶ They learn from data, fed to them in form of numbers

Example: Construct a machine that classifies between cows and horses from measuring their height and width.

- ▶ We represent each feature in a dimension of a space.
- ▶ We construct an algorithm that learns to split the points in the space depending on their class.

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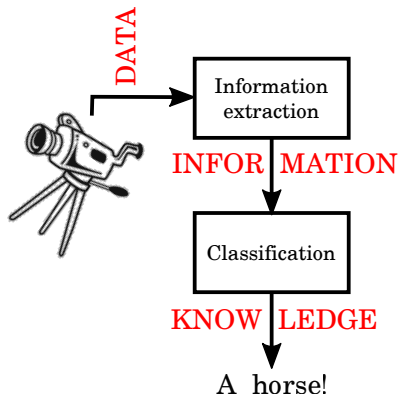
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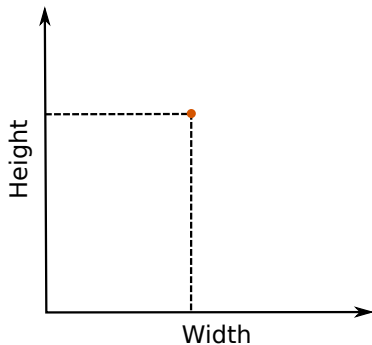
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- ▶ The machine takes the height and width of each subject.
- ▶ The features are represented as a vector in the space.

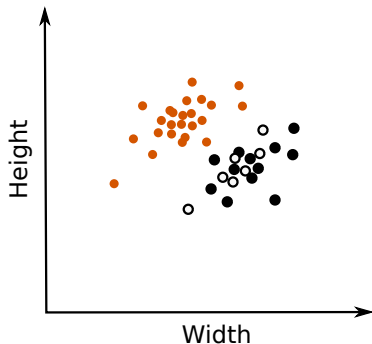
$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} height \\ width \end{pmatrix}$$



We keep adding samples...

When we have a bunch of them, we can observe a structure in the space.

This is what the learning machine needs to discover.

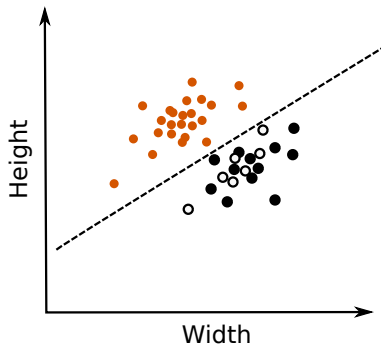


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It can be done with a simple linear function.



Main elements of this lesson:

- ▶ A definition of machine learning, with a definition of the process data-information-knowledge.
- ▶ An example of learning machine, feature extraction, classification and associated notation.